

The news from Long Branch to-day is not of a character to build up the hopes of the people. The official bulletin of this morning is exceedingly guarded in its language, as was that of yesterday, and will not add much to the hopes of the public.

BOOKWALTER, the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, is going through the mining districts of the State, leaving \$5 or \$10 with each saloon keeper to pay for "settling" him up to the boys. There have been a good many respectable things done by candidates for the purpose of getting votes, but it is doubtful whether any man was running for the high office of governor of a great State ever before got down to such a depth of degradation.

A NATIONAL convention of representatives of the manufacturing interests of the country in favor of the continuance of the protective tariff policy is to be held in New York November 30th. The following propositions constitute the platform on which the convention is expected to plant itself: 1. A revision of the tariff in the interest of American labor. 2. The revival of industries that are depressed or greatly injured by foreign competition because of erroneous treasury rulings or defective laws. 3. The abolition of internal taxes in whole or in part. 4. American ships.

GEN. H. A. BARNUM, of New York, who received a wound during the war similar to that from which the president is suffering, is alive, healthy and vigorous; yet his wound has never healed, and has discharged pus daily for seventeen years. It gives him considerable inconvenience, but no pain.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES is quoted by the *Cleveland Herald* as saying that he always had a premonition that Garfield would live. He added: "My life was threatened many times. I have a large package of letters labeled 'Threats of Assassination,' but I frequently walked alone, for exercise, around several squares in Washington, and faced boldly, on all occasions, where danger was suspected, against the advice of others. The others would generally detect crazy persons, and turn them away, but one morning a man came to me and demanded a deed for the land of the Pacific railway, and had to be put out."

The surprising facility with which the bonds of government, state and town officials become worthless after the money entrusted to their care is well known. There is one bond to existence, however, about which there need be no fear. It is that of the postmaster at Long Branch. A gentleman connected with the West End Hotel was recently appointed postmaster at the Branch, and his bond for \$800 was signed by Russell Sage and Cornelius K. Garrison, whose joint signatures are said to be worth \$20,000,000. In view of this fact the Long Branch postoffice need not worry the officials at Washington very much.

LAST winter Congress appropriated \$10,000 to lead the wounds of the poor Poles, and the money was distributed among the Indians at their agency, near Niobrara, Neb., last week. Each Indian—man, woman, and child—received \$67 in brand-new silver dollars. A few made good use of their money, depositing it at the Niobrara bank, or purchasing horses and other stock, but the greater number immediately spent their allowance for trinkets of a useless sort. It is estimated that two-thirds of the money was in the tills of the Niobrara merchants before sundown. It may be supposed that which is his own as he chooses, but the wiser policy would have been for the government to have paid them in stock or farming utensils.

The emigration reports show some curious facts. It is rather surprising that out of the half million strangers that came to our shores last year only forty-six were lawyers. Clergymen are rather more numerous, and during the year 369 arrived, seventy of them from England, and the same number from Ireland. Of musicians there were 399, and, strange to say, only forty-two of them came from Italy; but whether the harem classed hand organs under the head of musical instruments is not known. There were 211 teachers, fifty nine sculptors, 7 reporters, 159 artists, 33 editors, 22 dentists, 36 architects, and 1 shipbuilder. From the large number of bakers on the list it is presumed that they must have heard of the magnificent wheat-fields of Dakota and other places, and longed to lead a hand in turning the golden grain into bread. There were landed 1,377 bakers during the year, and of this number 734 came from Germany. There were 1,196 butchers, 1,574 cabinet makers, 3,633 mechanics, 2,134 tailors, 1,474 weavers, 5,968 miners, and 108,012 laborers.

Just Received.
New stock of carpets, wall paper and curtains. We invite the public generally to call, see our styles, examine quality and hear prices. AMER. & LOCKE.

From the latest and best designs in wall paper, carpet, shades and fixtures, call at 212 & 214 S. Main.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Mrs. Oady Stanton is quite ill of malignant fever at her home at Tenafly, N. J.

Miss Margaret Hicks is said to be the first lady who has adopted the profession of architecture. She was graduated recently from the course in architecture at Cornell University.

Vice President Arthur, Speaker Sharpe and Mr. Frederick A. Smythe were entertained at dinner by Senator Jones, of Nevada, at the St. James Hotel, New York City, Saturday evening.

The Washington *Republican* says of Mrs. Edison, the woman physician, who has been in attendance upon the president: "She stands high in public estimation for her dignity, modesty and truthfulness."

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Georgia, the Most Rev. Dr. Gross, advises Catholic parents, residing in cities where it is practicable to sustain a parochial school, to take their children from the public schools.

Helena F. Argus, 8 years of age, attempted to rescue a younger child from the wheels of an ice cart Saturday morning at Providence, R. I. She succeeded in doing so, but lost her own life, falling under the wheels, which crushed her head.

Dr. Westmoreland, Senator Ben Hill's home physician, says of the result of the recent operation for the removal of a tumor on his tongue: "It is impossible to say in case he recovers to what extent his voice will be restored. If the disease has become general, there is no hope of a permanent recovery, but if it is still local, I think this operation should secure an effectual cure."

The journey of Queen Victoria to Scotland on August 22 created as great a sensation among the managers of the railroad over which she passed as that which attended the trip of President Garfield from Washington to Long Branch. A pilot engine was sent in advance over the road, and the train which bore the Queen was manned by the most skillful men attainable. The stations along the route were closed to the public, special precaution taken to reduce the noise of the moving train to a minimum, and at the stations the servants of the road were instructed to move about silently. No cheering or manifestation of welcome was anywhere permitted. The royal train was provided with every comfort that railroad management in England is possessed of. A lookout was stationed on the tender of the engine with imperative orders to watch the train. If so great care is thought necessary for an ordinary journey of England's robust, not to say, round Queen, the probabilities are that no British surgeon would suggest for her such a trip as President Garfield made on the 6th inst. The two journeys fairly set forth the characteristics of the two nations.

A Beautiful Science.

Norristown Herald.

Astronomy is a beautiful science. We are told that if a railway was run from the earth to the nearest fixed star, and the fare was one penny for every hundred miles, and if you were to take a mass of gold to the ticket office equal to the national debt—or \$3,860,000,000—it would not be sufficient to pay for a ticket to the nearest fixed star. If this be the case, it matters little to us whether such a railway is ever constructed. It would be discouraging to go to the ticket office with a mass of gold equal to \$3,860,000,000, and be informed that the fare was \$5,678,032,000. If the agent wouldn't trust until we got back we'd be compelled to forego the trip.

SOME few years ago there was a stock of 6,000,000 gallons of fine whisky in store in Kentucky, the unpaid tax on which was 90 cents per gallon. The time which this spirit could remain in store without payment of the tax was limited to one year. The demand for this sum of money was too great for the trade, and finally Congress extended the time to three years. At this time we are assured there are no less than 53,000,000 gallons now in store in that State. We refer to this as an illustration of the abundance of money in the country seeking investment. At first the spirit of speculation sought the stock market, and in due time the price of all stocks was advanced, until at last speculation was gorged—everything went as high as it could possibly be pushed. Then the money seeking investment engaged in the breadstuffs and provision markets, and all commodities of that kind were raised to prices which have exceeded their possible actual value. Then again speculation, fed by the great plethora of money, grasped the cotton market, and still later it has undertaken to wrestle with the oil market. There are over 50,000,000 gallons of whisky down in Kentucky, representing, with the unpaid taxes, perhaps nearly \$150,000,000, into which some persons have put their surplus money, and as which they expect to make large profits. This is the history of the day. How long this inflation can be maintained remains to be seen.

Scientific Advancement.

Scientific advancement, it has been remarked, has been slower and less noticeable in the care of the sick and the treatment of disease than in any other department of human knowledge. The life or death of a patient is too frequently a mere matter of accident or chance. Some great discoveries, however, have been made and certain remedies are known and used with almost infallible curative results. Such a remedy is TARAXIN where a deranged liver is involved, or where disease of the Biliary Kidneys or Spleen prevails. Dr. A. J. Stoner, Agent.

TELEGRAPHIC

NOT SATISFACTORY.

The President Hardly Holding his Own.

Though the Doctors Still Seem Hopeful.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 16, 9 a. m.—At the examination of the President at 8:30 this morning the temperature was 98.6; pulse, 104; respiration, 21. The febrile rise during the night was not as pronounced as it usually has been. There was at times considerable acceleration of the pulse. However he slept comparatively well, and took stimulants and nourishment as directed. The cough was somewhat more troublesome during the first part of the night, and expectoration rather more prevalent. The discharge from the wound is less abundant, and is not quite as healthy in appearance. The pulse has more volume and his general condition does not seem to have materially changed in any respect.

BLISS AND HAMILTON.

ELBERON, N. J., September 15.—The president passed a comfortable night, and Dr. Bliss says if he did not make good progress last night he is not competent to judge. The doctor also said there was no foundation for rumors to the effect that an operation is contemplated to relieve the lung. Dr. Agnew also denied the story, and said the first he had heard of it was in the morning papers. Dr. Bliss goes to New York for a few hours to-day. Dr. Hamilton ventured an opinion on the president's chances of recovery this morning, which, briefly stated, is in substance that the septic condition of his blood will necessarily cause fluctuations of the pulse, temperature and respiration from time to time until it is entirely eliminated, and that he considers it safe to say the president will overcome the disturbance, but it is altogether probable that various annoyances will be occasioned before the patient is entirely rid of blood poison. He expressed the opinion that the president would overcome the effects of blood poison and after that his recuperation will be very rapid. He considered that at present the indications give good ground for believing that the patient would recover and be as well a man as before he was shot. The patient expressed his desire for a porterhouse steak, which is being prepared for him. The president was put in his reclining chair at noon.

Dr. Boynton says he understands the word septic to mean pyemia, and there may be two or more small abscesses in the lungs. The complication is not growing worse, and in all probability is repairing. There is danger, however, of the left lung being attacked. Agnew says he considered the cessation of perspiration, one of the best signs yet developed. Dr. Hamilton considers him in as favorable condition to night as last night. Gen. Swain, describing the situation to day, says the president has fully maintained all he had yesterday, with probably a little gain in strength. Dr. Boynton informed a friend to-night that day in and day out the pulse averaged 115 to 117; he thinks the president's normal pulse ranges between 74 and 76. The doctor, while frankly admitting the uncertainty of the case, still sees a way out, and thinks the patient's vitality will prove equal to the emergency. This morning there was received a very pretty night clock for the president, with a card attached which bore the words, "With sympathy, five interested children, Boston." The clock will be placed in the president's chamber. A very handsome three-wheeled easy chair was received from John Hoey.

All the attending surgeons retired before 10 o'clock to-night, and the two cotenants occupied by the President's family and attendants were closed before 11. A last accounts the President was resting comfortably, with good prospects of having a quiet night. A stiff breeze from the northwest was blowing all day. Tonight about 11 it commenced to rain, and at this hour (midnight) the weather is very disagreeable. Dr. Bliss returned from New York in the afternoon and was present at the evening dressing. The doctor says he happened to step into the Stock Exchange with a friend while in New York, and when his presence became known he was completely surrounded by brokers anxious to hear the latest from the President, and he was utterly besieged with inquiries.

The following was sent to-night: "Lament, London: The President's condition does not appear to have undergone any material change to-day, all his symptoms continuing substantially the same as yesterday, except that his action from the right lung has been rather less difficult and less profuse. He is still very weak, and as this weakness is due to the condition of the blood, while it continues grave anxiety must also continue."

PANA, Ill., Sept. 15.—Chaplain C. C. McCabe, who was announced to lecture yesterday afternoon, arrived on a late train last evening, and delivered one of his inimitable addresses at Hayward's Opera House.

At the conclusion of Rev. H. O. Hoffman's sermon, a collection amounting to \$350 was then taken up. Rev. I. Wilkins announced that a lady of this city would donate \$4,000 to the same cause.

Promptly at 8:30 a. m. to-day the conference met at the M. E. Church. Bishop Merrill called the body to order,

about all of the members being present. Rev. J. D. Fry, of Adams, conducted the devotional exercises, after which the Presiding Elders of the various districts reported contributions, etc. The characters of the pastors being examined and passed, an order for \$30 on the charter fund was ordered drawn for the benefit of supernumeraries. Supernumerary relation was granted Rev. Elijah Gollinger. A communication was received informing the Conference that the wife of Rev. E. D. Wilkins of Champagne was at the point of death. Three hundred and fifty dollars were asked by the church at Monticello from the Board of Church Extension. Rev. M. D. Hawes, of Bloomington, presented charges of maladministration of church affairs against Rev. J. H. Noble, of Lincoln, and asked that a committee of five be appointed to investigate said charges. After a spirited debate, during which Bishop Merrill made an explanatory statement in regard to the action of the General Conference on matters of this description, the resolution was carried, and the Bishop was given the appointment of the committee. Rev. Thomas Bonnell asked to be given a supernumerary relation. This time having arrived for the collection of statistics the work was proceeded with. Reverend Pierces of the Central Illinois Conference, Corley of the Iowa Conference, W. R. Marshall, D. D., of the St. Louis Conference, and G. W. Henning, lately transferred from the Kansas to this Conference, were then introduced to the brethren. The Bishop announced Revs. J. P. Dimsitt, T. A. Parker, R. M. Barnes, W. E. Goodwin and Jas. Shaw as the committee to investigate the charges against Rev. J. H. Noble. Rev. J. T. M. Simmons was appointed on the Board of Stewards, vice Rev. M. B. Hawes, excused from duty. Revs. W. E. Johnson and Ira Emerson were granted supernumerary relations.

One hundred and ten dollars was subscribed as a testimonial to Rev. Gilbert B. Goldsmith, of Girard, who has been incapacitated from work the past year. Supernumerary relations were granted Rev. G. R. B. McElfresh and Rev. J. S. Akers, of Quincy. The Conference, after hearing other reports from Presiding Elders, adjourned till the regular hour to-morrow.

At 2 p. m. W. K. Marshall, D. D., preached at Hayward's Opera House. Rev. G. W. Henning and Rev. Bishop Merrill delivered addresses at the same place this evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face of complications now admitted to exist, supplies ground for hope that some progress may continue, and that is all that can be said about it."

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Post's* Long Branch special says: "The reason, or one reason, for the delay of the bulletin this morning was the care expended by the surgeons on its phraseology. For the first time the surgeons commit themselves to the statement that the President suffers from chronic blood-poisoning. Their language is intended to be reassuring, but it is easy to see that they feel anxiety as to the issue of the complications which they refer. The language of the morning bulletin excites general comment. In the light of the history of the case it has great significance. The surgeons in charge have, from the first, been exceedingly reluctant to admit the presence of blood-poisoning in a dangerous degree. This may be due to two reasons. First, to admit a presence of chronic pyemia, is to acknowledge the desperate condition of their patient. Second, to do so says substantially that the theory of their outside critics is correct. The sentiment of the medical profession has within a few days, however, grown to be nearly unanimous in support of the pyemia theory. The symptoms are unmistakable. The violently fluctuating pulse is a sure indication of serious poison, the action of the heart is weak and spasmodic, it works in spurts, whereas the pulse of a well man beats with regularity. The statement by Dr. Boynton, that the pulse has gone up to 130 and over at night, while it has been reported a few hours before and after at 100, is a symptom, taken in connection with all the circumstances, which clearly points to pyemia. Such being the case, the aspect from day to day of those local troubles which the bulletin designates as the various septic accidents of the case is a matter of merely subsidiary consequence. There may be an abscess on the lung to day or not; an operation may be performed to relieve an abscess to day or not. These are incidents, and as such, worthy of note, but they are only incidents, and do not affect the real nature and progress of the case. The President suffers from constitutional disturbance which follows a well-defined course, and generally results in lingering death. The acute form of pyemia is usually fatal in forty-eight hours or thereabouts. In its milder or chronic form, some times months elapse before death puts an end to the patient's suffering, and there are cases reported of ultimate recovery. No one is disposed to find fault with the carefully worded expressions of hope in this morning's bulletin. We are glad to learn that in spite of the President's septic condition, he seems better than he was ten days ago. The fact of this progress in the face

[illegible]

